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CENTRAL PARTY CONTROL COMMISSION
at the Central Committee of the PZPR

INFORMATION BULLETIN

No. 8

Confidential

WARSAW

APRIL

1963

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CONTENTS:

- I. Report of the Central Party Control Commission for 1962.
- II. Excerpts from the discussion at the Plenum of the CKKP.
- III. Annual statistical tables.

Edited by the Editorial Board
of the Central Party Control
Commission

The following abbreviations have been used in the translation: 50X1-HUM

CKKP - Central Party Control Commission
WKKP - Voivodship Party Control Commission
MKKP - Urban Party Control Commission
RKKP - Powiat Party Control Commission
KKP - Party Control Commission
KW - Voivodship Committee
KM - Municipal Committee
KP - Powiat Committee
KD - Ward Committee
POP - Basic Party Organization
OOP - Branch Party Organization
ZO - Disciplinary Team (of the KKP)
WRN - Voivodship National Council
PRN - Powiat National Council
MRN - Municipal National Council
MG - Citizens' Militia
PZPR - Polish United Workers Party
KZ - Works Committee

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2.
I. REPORT OF THE CENTRAL PARTY CONTROL
COMMISSION FOR 1962

A year has passed since the Plenum of the CKKP, attended by the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the PZPR, Wladyslaw GOMULKA. This Plenum made an assessment of the activities of the CKKP and WKKP, and laid down directives for the basic line of operation, a further development of internal Party democracy, and an increase in the drive of the POPs in educating Party members.

Growth of the Party and data on members expelled or struck off
in 1962

How did our Party develop from the point of view 50X1-HUM
in 1962.

In 1962, 132,224 candidates were recruited for the Party. The most numerous group among those new candidates are the workers. This group embraces 47.6% of the total of accepted candidates, while in 1961 the figure was 46.9%. The percentage of peasants among the new intake fell from 15.6% in 1961 to 10.8% in 1962.

Among the non-manual workers accepted into the Party, over one half consisted of engineers, technicians, teachers, and economists.

Administrative and office workers formed 25.1% of the total number of non-manual workers, or about the same as in 1961.

In 1962, 37,494 persons were expelled or struck off the Party records, this being about 30% more than in 1961. In reality, however, there had been an increase only in the struck off group, which amounted to 29,571 persons. Of those expelled from the Party, the most numerous group consisted of non-manual workers, while of those struck off the majority were workers.

The greatest number of persons, viz. 3,724, that is 46.9% of the total of those expelled, were expelled for financial transgressions, thefts, and bribery. Among those expelled for such offenses there were 2,183 non-manual workers, 124 of whom were in leading positions in factory

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managers and directors of offices:

2,020 persons, or 25.5% of the total, were expelled for immoral

[] and drunkenness.

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Other reasons for expulsion were:

- infringement of Party discipline 405 persons, 5.1%
- exploiting of one's official position for material gain 298 " , 3.8%
- duplicity and deceiving the Party 231 " , 2.9%

The situation was somewhat different in the Party []

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in the armed forces, where the majority of the expulsions were prompted by immoral [] and drunkenness.

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Of those struck off in the Party [] (excluding the armed forces), the most numerous group consisted of those who were struck off for showing a lack of interest in the life of the Party and for neglecting Party duties. This group numbered 12,895 persons, or 43.6% of the total of those struck off. The next biggest group, 7,955 persons, or 26.9%, consisted of those who were struck off "automatically", that is, those who left without being transferred to other Party cells, or those who were given such transfers but did not report to another POP.

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The next group consisted of those who left the Party at their own request: 5,577 persons, or 18.9%.

The remaining groups, very much smaller, consisted of persons who were struck off in connection with their leaving Poland, or for other reasons.

Among those struck off or expelled⁺ from the Party, a fairly considerable group consisted of Party candidates: 16,597 persons, or 44.3% of the total of those expelled or struck off.

Attention should be drawn to the fact that during the past few

⁺ The POPs and KPs continue to pass resolutions, contrary to the Statute, on expelling candidates from the Party, instead of striking them off the list.

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years there has been a constant increase in the proportion occupied by Party candidates among those expelled or struck off from the Party. In 1960, the proportion was 21.3%, while in 1962, it was 44.3%.

Of those struck off in the Party [] in the armed forces, 50X1-HUM the bulk consisted of other ranks. The percentage of candidates expelled and struck off in the army Party [] among the total number of 50X1-HUM expelled or struck off Party members or candidates is increasing more than in the civilian [] 50X1-HUM

In the light of the above data, and a direct investigation of the situation carried out by some WKKPs, the instructions issued by the CKKP continue to remain valid. These call for an increase in the standards demanded from the new intake and a development of regular educational and political work with Party candidates.

Some conclusions drawn from judgments made by the CKKP

In 1962, the CKKP received 852 appeals against the decisions of WKKPs and various Party levels, administering various Party penalties, and 21 primary cases.

An analysis of the appeals shows that the biggest group was formed by appeals against expulsion from the Party, i.e. cases concerning reinstatement in the Party. The next biggest group consisted of requests for permission to rejoin the Party. The numerically smallest group consisted of appeals requesting a revision of the decisions administering the so-called disciplinary Party penalties.

The CKKP examined 399 appeals against expulsion from the Party, including 279 appeals for restoration of Party membership rights and 120 appeals for permission to rejoin the Party once more, and made the following decisions:

- expulsions from Party upheld 197
- decisions concerning expulsion from the Party quashed and Party membership rights restored (17 of those without any Party penalty) 78

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- permission given to rejoin the Party 101

- permission to rejoin the Party refused 19

The following [] formed the basis for expulsion from the Party⁺ 50X1-HUM

- infringements of the principles of Party ethics and norms of Party life (drunkenness, theft, bribery, cliquishness, wrecking, suppression and criticism) 116

- transgressions against ideological principles of the Party (mainly a two-faced attitude towards world outlook questions) 56

- transgressions against Party and State discipline 28

The following reasons formed the basis for the refusal of permission for rejoining the Party:

- an assessment [] which had formed the basis for the original decision to expel the Party member and which, in the opinion of the disciplinary team of the CKKP disqualifies the appellant as a Party candidate, even in a case where many years have passed since the sentence of expulsion from the Party; 50X1-HUM

- opinions on the social and professional work, and on the political and moral qualities of the appellant, which prove to be negative or excessively weak.

As can be seen from the above data, a few dozen sentences of expulsion from the Party have been quashed and the appellants were restored to Party membership rights. What were the reasons for reviewing the sentences?

In 56 cases the reason was the view by the disciplinary team (20) of the CKKP that the Party member had been given an excessive punishment which disregarded his attitude and past work as a whole; in 20 cases, the reason was an absence of any confirmation of the charges, or only a partial confirmation. [] 50X1-HUM

A number of decisions on striking off the list of Party members were also quashed.

⁺ Including 3 cases of increasing the decision to a sentence of expulsion

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What changes have taken place in the matter of the justice of the decisions during the past few years, and particularly decisions such as expulsion from the Party?

Hitherto, we have regarded this question purely from the point of view of the previous decisions on expulsions, without studying the nature of the appeals - whether the appeals requested the restitution of Party membership rights, or whether they were requests for permission to rejoin the Party. Yet this is of real importance.

For instance, the comparison of statistical data concerning the question of the justice of the sentences passed by the WKKPs, adopting the existing method of analysis, i.e. calculating the number of the expulsion sentences being reviewed in relation to the total number of reviewed appeals against expulsion (i.e. taking into account both the requests for restoration of Party membership rights and requests for permission to rejoin the Party), indicates that:

in 1959, restoration of Party rights was granted in 32.9% of cases		
in 1960,	ditto	30.6% ditto
in 1961,	ditto	25.2% ditto
in 1962,	ditto	19.5% ditto.

If we make these comparisons only in respect of appeals against expulsion, requesting the restoration of Party membership rights

thus: 50X1-HUM

in 1959, restoration of Party rights was granted in 37.5% of cases		
in 1960,	ditto	37.1% ditto
in 1961,	ditto	33.0% ditto
in 1962	ditto	28.0% ditto

We consider this second method of calculation as more accurate, since it eliminates the intrinsically different nature of the appeals requesting permission to rejoin the Party from appeals which are of main interest to us here, against expulsion from the Party and requesting the restoration of Party rights.

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In future, when studying the question of the justice of the decisions, we shall apply a more accurate method of calculation, which will take into account only the appeals against expulsion, coupled with requests for restoration of Party membership rights.

It must however be stated that both methods of calculation indicate a real improvement in the administration of discipline by the WKKPs in the period which has elapsed since the III Party Congress. This is also confirmed by the direct control of the work of the WKKPs. Every year brings a visible improvement.

From the statistical data quoted above, it can be seen that, in 1959, the CKKP reviewed about 38 sentences out of every 100 appeals against expulsion from the Party coupled with requests for restoration of Party membership rights, while in 1962 it reviewed 28 sentences.

The disciplinary decisions are more just, owing to the raising of the level of preparation and examination of cases. The methods of work are changing. The disciplinary teams examine cases more thoroughly, take into account the circumstances of the prosecution

ask for the opinion of the POPs, and take it into account when passing judgment.

While recording a considerable improvement in the justice of the decisions by the WKKPs during the past four years, we consider that the WKKPs should continue to work on this problem, as this has a basic importance in the strengthening of the feeling of fairness and confidence by Party members towards Party levels and organs.

The work of the WKKPs and the method by which they assisted the powiat and urban KKPs

The WKKPs examined 8,596 cases, making 5,355 decisions. Of these, 4,874 cases were appeals, and 481 cases were new. Altogether, more decisions were made than in the previous year. The only exception are some WKKPs, such as KATOWICE and KIELCE.

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There has, however, been a change in the structure of the appeals by reason of their character. There has been a reduction in the number of decisions concerning the imposition of sanctions and penalties, or the freeing from Party responsibility, while there has been an increase in the number of decisions dealing with requests for the erasure of Party penalties.

The 4,874 decisions were classed as follows:

- decisions dealing with various Party sanctions or penalties, or freeing from Party responsibility 1,949 or 39%
- decisions dealing with requests for the erasure of Party penalties 2,089 or 42.9%
- decisions dealing with requests for permission to rejoin the Party 836 or 17.2%

Among the appeals against various sanctions and Party penalties, the bulk consisted of appeals against expulsion from the Party. These appeals led to 1,906 decisions, as follows:

- expulsion from Party upheld 797
- sentence of expulsion quashed and Party rights restored (136 with no new penalty) 418
- permission granted to rejoin Party 535
- permission refused " " " 156.

The following [] formed the basis for expulsion⁺ from the Party:

- infringement of the principles of Party ethics and norms of Party life (drunkenness, thefts, bribery, cliquishness, wrecking, suppression of criticism) 615
- breaking Party and State discipline 89
- transgressions against ideological principles (mainly duplicity, deceiving the Party, and active participation in Church []) 115 50X1-HUM

The main reasons for the quashing of penalties are different than in the case of the CKKP, since in almost half the cases there had been an absence of confirmation of the charges, while in half the cases

⁺ This includes 22 cases where the sentence was increased to one of expulsion

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the penalties imposed were excessive. This means that the submission of evidence to disciplinary bodies at lower levels is not as efficient as in the case of the WKKPs.

In 22 cases, the WKKPs increased the Party penalties, passing sentences of expulsion from the Party.

What is the position of the justness⁺ of decisions by the POPs, Party levels, and PKKPs in the light of the judgments made by the WKKPs during the last 4 years?

Comparing it with the total number of examined appeals against expulsion, asking for the restoration of Party membership rights, Party membership was restored:

in 1959, to 50.3%
in 1960, to 40.1%
in 1961, to 39.5%
in 1962, to 34.4%.

There has therefore been a considerable improvement during the past four years. While, in 1959, the WKKPs revised 50 out of every 100 sentences of expulsion from the Party, in 1962 the percentage was 34⁺⁺. The decisions of the POPs, Party levels, and PKKPs are more just.

Nevertheless, we are not yet satisfied with the present state of affairs.

The fact that out of each 100 sentences of expulsion from the Party, reported to the WKKPs, 34 sentences are quashed and the membership rights restored, indicates that there are still considerable shortcomings in the disciplinary decisions of the POPs and the lower Party levels (KP, KZ), and the PKKPs, both as regards the justification of the charges and the yardsticks employed when imposing a Party penalty.

+ Using the second, and more accurate, method of calculation

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A certain deterioration, compared with the previous year, has been noted in the Voievodships of KATOWICE, BYDGOSZCZ, and KRAKOW, where the WKKPs are obliged to quash a much larger proportion of sentences of expulsion from the Party, compared with other WKKPs. Thus:

- the WKKP at KATOWICE, examining 120 appeals of persons requesting the restoration of Party membership rights, was obliged to quash 54 sentences and to restore membership rights to the applicants (45%);
- the WKKP at BYDGOSZCZ, examining 71 appeals, quashed 31 sentences and restored membership rights to the applicants (43.7%);
- the WKKP at KRAKOW, examining 48 appeals, quashed 27 sentences and restored membership rights to the applicants (56.3%).

the WKKPs should study this problem in greater detail and consider what is the nature and reason for this phenomenon.

The fact that one in every three persons appealing for the restoration of Party membership rights (according to average data throughout the country) had these rights restored by the WKKP, faces the WKKPs with the absolute necessity of giving greater help to the POPs, KZs, KPs, and PKKPs in disciplinary decisions.

It should be added that the matter of more effective help for the POPs has also been stressed in many resolutions passed by the Voievodship levels as a result of the assessment of the work of the WKKPs.


When discussing the question of the fairness of disciplinary decisions, attention should be paid to cases of expulsion of Party members solely on the grounds of the member having been detained by the police authorities, but without having studied the charges, the explanations of the accused Comrade, or the evidence of other persons. In cases of this sort, the Party levels have hitherto made insufficient use of their statutory rights, namely the possibility of suspending the rights of a Party member for a specified time, during which all the charges should be investigated and elucidated by the KVP. and a decision taken.

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In connection with the large number of POP and Party level resolutions revised by the WKKPs, with a reduction of penalties, the question may be asked whether the WKKP decisions are not too liberal, and whether by any chance they may result in the retention in the Party of people who are passive, alien, and having no ideological connection with the Party.

The WKKP at BYDGOSZCZ tried to answer this question. From the study made by it it appears that, of the Comrades who in previous years had had their sentences of expulsion quashed by the WKKP and substituted by another Party penalty, the great majority enjoy a good Party reputation. Many of them are activists in Party committees, members of Party authorities, or acting as POP secretaries. This confirms the belief that, in principle, the disciplinary procedure of the WKKP had been correct, and that the educational penalty had fulfilled its purpose.

Fighting for the purity of Party ranks, the WKKPs have taken up a number of cases on their own initiative and examined them either directly in the WKKP, or in the PKKP, or passed them for examination to the POPs, giving direct help in the more difficult cases.

All the WKKPs examined 481 new cases, and sent several hundred to the POPs, giving them appropriate help in the elucidation and final drafting of the charges, and in reaching the correct decision.

Of the 481 new cases examined on the initiative of the WKKPs, the following were decided as follows:

126 persons were expelled from the Party,

258 persons were punished with other Party penalties

92 persons were freed from Party responsibility, as the charges were not substantiated.

As a result of the action of the WKKPs, the Party ranks were freed from many alien and demoralized persons, who by their attitude and everyday behaviour undermined the good name of the Party members.

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Throughout the country, there are in existence 137 powiat, urban, and ward KKP's.

The next section deals with the slight improvement in the operation of the KKP's, resulting in fewer expulsions compared with the previous year⁷

The index of expelled persons in relation to the total strength of the Party was lower in 1962, being 0.6%, compared with 0.7% in 1961. The index of persons struck off from the Party is, on the other hand, higher and was 2.3% in 1962, compared with 1.8% in 1961.

As regards expulsions, there is a considerable disparity among the various voievodships. The lowest index was in Warsaw, amounting to 0.2%, and the highest in BIALYSTOK and OLSZTYN, being 1.1%.

As regards strikings off, the lowest index was in Warsaw: 1%, and the highest in BIALYSTOK: 3.5%.

The Warsaw KKP carried out an investigation into the process of purifying the Party in the various wards and circles in Warsaw. The investigation embraced 110 POPs and KZs. Its result was as follows:

- Expulsions from the Party take place to a large extent as a consequence of the prosecution of Party members (42% of those expelled were prosecuted [redacted]).
- When there is only a small number of strikings off and expulsions, there is generally a large number of so-called educational Party penalties imposed on Party members. Conversely, a large number of strikings off and expulsions is accompanied by a small number of educational penalties.

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The highest number of expelled persons is to be found in the co-operative movement (0.9%) and in commerce (0.4%); the lowest is found in offices and institutions, and among teachers, cultural workers and journalists.

In industry, building and transport, the percentage of those expelled approaches the general Warsaw average of 0.2% of the membership

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As regards persons struck off the Party records, the highest

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proportion of struck off Party members and candidates is to be found in transport (1.8%), in building and commerce (1.3%) and in industry (1.2%). In these branches, the percentage of persons struck off exceeds the general Warsaw average, which is 1.0%.

Similar phenomena have been observed by other WKKPs. The WKKP at BYDGOSZCZ has pointed out that 74.7% of persons expelled from the Party in 1962 were facing charges of a penal character: financial transgressions, thefts, hooliganism, which either led to convictions (53% of those expelled), or which remain under legal investigation. A similar phenomenon was pointed out by the WKKP at LODZ.

There has been a fairly considerable loss by the Party of Comrades with a long membership record, often dating from before the Union [with the Socialists, in 1948]. Retirement from professional employment is often regarded as synonymous with a withdrawal from Party life and resignation from Party membership.

Some WKKPs carried out a study of the reasons for the loss of Party Candidates.

The WKKP at LODZ drew up two studies for the leadership of the Voievodship Committee, as follows:

1. The causes of expulsion or striking off of Party Candidates;
2. The causes of the resignations from the Party, made at their own request by Party Members and Candidates.

For some years we have been observing certain tendencies resulting in the draining of Candidates from the Party.

While, in 1961, the expelled and struck off Candidates formed 5.7% of the total number of Candidates within the Party, in 1962 this proportion rose to 10.1% of the total number of Candidates. The proportion of expelled⁺ and struck off Candidates in the total number of Party members and candidates expelled and struck off each year has

+ The POs have been passing sentences of expulsion of Candidates which are contrary to the Statute. Subjects should have been struck off, and not expelled from the Party.

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been growing.

This is illustrated by the following indices:

1960: 21.3%
1961: 39.6%
1962: 44.3%.

These indices relate to the country as a whole. The lowest index is to be found in Warsaw-city: 31.8%, and the highest in the Voievodship of ZIELONA GORA: 56.8%.

The study carried out by the WKKPs leads to the following conclusions:

- The necessity for observing all the statutory requirements when signing-on Candidates for the Party, both as regards a knowledge of the Candidate, and the required criteria concerning his personal and moral qualities, and social and professional activities;
- The duty of developing a systematic educational process vis-a-vis newly-accepted Candidates for the Party;
- The necessity for a careful scrutiny when confirming decisions to strike a man off the list of Candidates.

Studying the Party disciplinary methods, the WKKPs also draw attention to a number of shortcomings in maintaining records and to the method of dealing with cases and imposing sentences which is contrary to the Statute.

Cases have been met when members leaving the Party at their own request have been recorded as having been struck off for neglecting Party duties. In other cases, the Executive of the Powiat Committee informed the Party [] that it had allegedly approved its 50X1-HUM decision to strike off a Comrade from the list of Party members, when in fact the POP had recommended that the Comrade should be expelled from the Party. There have also been cases of the POPs deciding on expulsions or striking off in the absence of a quorum of at least 50% of members.

There have also been decisions to strike off from the Party lists

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persons who had committed serious [] economic transgressions. This is sometimes the result of a lack of understanding of the nature of striking off as a Party penalty, or often a consequence of liberalism and [] of persons unworthy of the name of Party members.

The POPs have also continued to make unstatutory decisions in respect of Party candidates, whom they expelled []

[] In 1962, 732 Candidates were expelled instead of being struck off the list.

A study of the appeals against expulsion or striking off has shown that the Party is losing a comparatively greater number of workers and peasants than of non-manual workers, and that fewer workers and peasants appeal against the decisions made by the POPs than the non-manual workers. This is illustrated by the following data:

Social structure	Structure of the Party [] in % in 1962	Persons expelled and struck off in % in 1962	Appeals lodged ⁺ in % in 1962
of this: workers	39.8	51.2	35.1
peasants	11.5	14.4	4.9
non-manual workers	43.7	27.3	60.0

⁺ Based on data for the 4th Quarter, since the statistical data for the whole year are not available

In 1962, there took place a deterioration in the social composition of the Party. The proportion of workers and peasants fell (in 1961, the proportions were 40.1 and 12% respectively), and the proportion of non-manual workers increased (in 1961, the proportion was 42.9%).

Let us now examine the facts behind the expulsions.

Almost half the people were expelled from the Party for various transgressions, thefts, and bribery. Those expelled included 124

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directors of factories and institutions. Of course these people had nothing in common with the Party. Our Party is a mass movement, and various careerists and schemers try to get into it in the expectation that this will facilitate their schemes. A part of the people joining the Party are completely alien, and the Party must get rid of them, while a part gets demoralized, and the Party must counteract this. These people do not represent the true image and nature of the Party. Nevertheless, they do the Party immense harm, since many of them were regarded as activists, spoke at Party meetings, and were known to a wide circle of activists.

Let us examine this case in greater detail and not only from the point of view of Party members.

A study of the prosecutions for theft of public property shows a certain shift in comparison with previous years. The number of persons prosecuted for petty thefts has fallen, but there has been an increase in the number of persons participating in the theft of public property of greater value. These thefts are carried out by criminals in larger groups. [] groups conducting economic [] are generally composed of people who are quite well-off. Petty thefts, on the other hand, are perpetrated by people who earn less, and who do not hold any leading posts.

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There have also been many cases of the offering of small bribes when doing business in the Rural National Councils, Rural Co-operatives, [] etc. Party members are often involved in these [] which sometimes take place in full view of others, with no counter-measures being taken at the appropriate time.

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In addition to the large number of persons expelled for economic [] a considerable group (every fourth expelled) is composed of persons expelled for drunkenness, demoralization, and the infringement

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of Party ethics.

Transgressions and schemes of various sorts are usually accompanied by the stifling of criticism

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There exists a rich arsenal of means for intimidating or discouraging from criticism many honest Party members and non-party people, such as dismissal from employment, transfers, refusal of promotion, smaller bonuses, etc.

The KPPs, investigating these cases, encounter considerable difficulties in establishing the true state of affairs. Dismissals or transfers do not take place immediately after a critical speech: there is a deliberate interval to allow others to forget the incident, and to prevent them from coupling the dismissal with the critical speech at the meeting. Quite often, such a man is represented as a wrecker, the criticisms made by him are investigated in a superficial fashion, and his charges are stated to be unjustified.

Drawing attention to this problem does not mean that we are blind to the existence of persons who engage in wrecking, and who maliciously and tendentiously try to undermine confidence in honest Party members and activists. Such wreckers write letters of complaint to various offices and Party levels, anonymously slander honest people

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The POPs and KKP's expelled 147 persons from the Party for activities of this sort.

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In their activities, the KKP's also examined the problem of educating Party members in the spirit of the materialist world outlook, abandoning religious practices. Attention was paid to the indifference shown often even by Party activists to their own families, and particularly children, indulging in religious practices. This problem can only be solved by a long-term and regular educational process. Clericalists who engaged in active campaigns in support of the clergy

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and spread Church ideology were expelled from the Party. Altogether, 155 persons were expelled, and a number were struck off from the Party records. Sanctions were also applied against Party activists who adopted a two-faced attitude in the matter.

[The remainder of this section deals with recommendations for closer supervision over the work of the KKKPs in the future, including extra safeguards ensuring that individuals are able to appeal against Party penalties].

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[The Discussion which took place at the Plenum of the CKKP included statements by: Adolf STARZEC, a member of the CKKP and Secretary of the KKP in the Polish Army; Jozef KOWALSKI, a member of the CKKP; Wladyslaw SZAFRANIEC, Chairman of the WKKP at SZCZECIN; Jan JALOSZYNSKI, Chairman of the WKKP at GDANSK; Stanislaw SPYT, Chairman of the WKKP at KRAKOW; and Szymon ZACHARIASZ, a member of the CKKP. Following are extracts of the more interesting points] Comrade J. JALOSZYNSKI:

The matter which I wish to bring up and discuss concerns a large number of Comrades holding responsible positions in various places, who are engaged in 'feathering their nests', or, to say it plainly, who use their influence and connections for enriching themselves. In our area this tendency has reached quite serious proportions, taking the form of people holding responsible positions, including some Party members, building houses for themselves. This is done in a variety of ways, taking advantage of the possibilities opened to them in the past, such as the purchase of building sites, various ways of obtaining building materials, etc. We were recently obliged to take disciplinary action against several Comrades, such as the Vice-Chairman of the Voievodship National Council, who was engaged in buying and selling building plots, the Chief Editor of 'DZIENNIK BALTYCKI', who

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was engaged in similar activities, the Director of the Finance Department in the Voievodship National Council, and the First Secretary of the Powiat Committee at WEJHEROWO, who was also mixed up in these things, and whom we were obliged to remove from his post. We have also encountered in our work a widespread practice of 'making oneself presents' as it is called, of non-returnable loans for building dwelling-houses attached to places of work, for sums of 20 to 50 thousand zlots. In places where the Party [] had taken 50X1-HUM action against this, there followed various forms of blackmail and intimidation, leading even to dismissals from employment. 50X1-HUM

A disturbing factor in all this is the fact that many [] responsible Comrades, know about these matters, but fail to 50X1-HUM react to the evil, paper over the cracks, gloss them over, and even engage in defending the guilty.

Comrade S. SPYT:

When looking into the disciplinary action taken in the Powiat Committees, in the KZs, and in the POPs, we came to the conclusion that in many cases the Comrades remain ignorant of the Statute and of the instructions, and often it is necessary to have lengthy discussions with them, and even produce the Statute, to convince them that certain things are laid down there. The reason for this lies in the annual elections to Party posts, leading to 60 per cent. of the Secretaries being new to the job, and changes among 50 to 60 per cent. of the members of the Executives. Such people have either not been trained at all, or have had only a superficial training, and even with the best will in the world they are unable to reach a correct decision at Party meetings. For this reason there have been cases when the decisions were made in absentia, and the Party member was expelled or struck off in absentia. These people do not even know that the Statute guarantees to the Party member his presence at the meeting, and gives him the right

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[redacted] of expressing his views.

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We have also had cases where a POP accepts a Candidate into full Party membership. The Comrade is on the whole not a bad fellow, but somebody on the Executive takes a dislike to him, and he is struck off. When asked for the reasons, the Executive say that they had asked him, What do you read? To this he answers, Sometimes nothing, sometimes I do read, when I am in the town I buy a paper, but sometimes I don't read anything. So they say, Let us strike him off, as he does not read Party newspapers and periodicals. As for that, one could strike off some members of the Powiat Committee for the same reason. But is this an argument? Absolutely no. When one puts this to the Comrades, they begin to give other explanations.

[The Bulletin ends with 11 statistical tables, breaking down the expulsions and strikings off into various categories. Two of the tables are reproduced below].

/Table 10.

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SECRET**SECRET****U. S. OFFICIALS ONLY**Table 10

Figures illustrating the non-Statutory decisions made by the POPs, Party levels and KKP's, towards Candidates who are expelled instead of being struck off.

Voievodship	Total No. of Candidates and Full Members expelled	Proportion of Candidates	
		In actual figures	Percentage index
TOTAL	7,923	732	9.2
BIALYSTOK	378	32	8.5
BYDGOSZCZ	849	89	10.5
GDANSK	345	10	2.9
KATOWICE	821	107	13.0
KIELCE	384	31	8.1
KOSCALIN	261	22	8.4
KRAKOW	305	-	-
LUBLIN	472	82	17.4
LODZ	487	40	8.2
LODZ-city	212	* 24	11.3
OLSZTYN	365	38	10.4
OPOLE	361	40	11.1
POZNAN	462	18	3.9
RZESZOW	348	51	14.7
SZCZECIN	351	-	-
WARSAW	430	38	8.8
WARSAW-city	172	4	2.3
WROCLAW	680	95	14.0
ZIELONA GORA	240	11	4.6

/Table 11

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Table 11

Number of expelled from the Party in 1962
by the POPs, Party levels and KKPs,
according to causes.

No.	Causes of expulsion	Number expelled	
		In actual figures	Percentage index
	TOTAL	7,923	100.0
1.	Financial transgressions, thefts, bribery	3,724	46.9
2.	Abuse of official position for obtaining material gain	298	3.8
3.	Tolerant attitude towards transgressions	62	0.8
4.	Causing material losses through culpable negligence of official duties	254	3.2
5.	Abuse of power, infringement of the People's law code	92	1.2
6.	Suppression of criticism, cliquishness, [redacted]	18	0.2
7.	Slander, personal intrigues, wrecking etc.	147	1.9
8.	Infringement of Party discipline	405	5.1
9.	Immoral behaviour, drunkenness, etc.	2,020	25.5
10.	Pro-clericalist [redacted], active participation in Church organisations	155	2.0
11.	Duplicity, deceiving the Party	231	2.9
12.	Nationalist activities and pronouncements	7	0.1
13.	Other anti-Party pronouncements and activities	53	0.7
14.	Other causes	457	5.7

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